CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1981

VOLUME 9

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CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1981

INTRODUCTION

A Census of Population was taken on the night of the 5th April, 1981 in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 1981 (S.I. No. 60 of 1981) made by the Minister of State at the Department of the Taoiseach in pursuance of powers conferred on him by sub-section 1 of section 16 of the Statistics Act 1926 and the Statistics Acts 1926 and 1946 (Transfer of Ministerial Functions) Order 1949 (S.I. No. 142 of 1949), and the Statistics (Delegation of Powers and Duties) Order 1980 (S.I. No. 36 of 1980).

The following particulars were collected in respect of each individual:- (i) name, (ii) sex, (iii) relationship to head of household, (iv) date of birth, (v) marital status, (vi) place of birth, (vii) religion, (viii) ability to speak Irish, (ix) date of marriage and number of children (for married women only), (x) usual residence, (xi) usual residence one year prior to Census date, (xii) means of travel and distance travelled to work or school; and for persons aged 15 years or over, (xiii) present economic status, (xiv) principal occupation, (xv) employment status, (xvi) name of employer and nature of employer's business, (xvii) address of place of work or school, (xviii) area and rateable valuation of agricultural holdings, (xix) age at which full-time education ended and number of years' attendance at school or college (for persons who had ceased their full-time education), (xx) scientific or technological qualifications held and fields of science concerned. In addition the following information was collected in respect of each private household:- (i) nature of occupancy of the dwelling (rented, owner occupied, etc.), (ii) rent of dwelling, (iii) rooms occupied, (iv) year dwelling was built, (v) type of water supply, (vi) availability of bath or shower, (vii) type of sanitary facilities and (viii) principal fuel used to heat the dwelling and availability of central heating.

COVERAGE OF THE CENSUS*

The Census figures relate to the de facto population, that is to say the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 5 April, 1981, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 6 April, 1981, not having been enumerated elsewhere; persons on board ships in port are included with the population of adjacent areas. The figures, therefore, include visitors present on Census night as well as those in residence, while usual residents temporarily absent from the State are excluded. The date of the Census was, however, chosen to coincide with a period when passenger movements were at a minimum and consequently the figures closely approximate to those for the normally resident population. Members of the Defence Forces who, on Census night, were serving abroad with the United Nations were excluded from the enumeration.

*See, however, page vii, paragraph 2.

PUBLICATION AND AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS

Volume 1 - Population of District Electoral Divisions, Towns and larger units of Area (Pl. 985); Volume 2 - Ages and Marital Status classified by Areas (Pl. 2561); Volume 3 - Household Composition and Family Units (Pl. 3084); Volume 4 - Principal Economic Status and Industries (Pl. 3274); Volume 5 - Religion (Pl. 3407); Volume 6 - Irish Language (Pl. 3581); Volume 7 - Occupations (Pl. 3828) and Volume 8 - Housing (Pl. 4043) have already been published. Two reports based on the processing of a five per cent sample of the Census returns have also been published; the first in March, 1983 (Pl. 1446) related to Age, Marital Status and Labour Force; the second in December, 1983 (Pl. 1933) related to characteristics of Housing and Households. A series of Bulletins has been published giving provisional results for the State and for each Planning Region, County and County Borough of classifications by Age, Marital Status, Principal Economic Status, Labour Force, Travel to Work, Religion, Size and Type of Dwelling, Nature of Occupancy, Water Supply, Sanitary Facilities and Fuel used to heat the dwelling. A final State Bulletin published in July, 1984 (Pl. 2526) contains classifications by Place of Birth, Usual Residence, Irish Language, Travel to Work and School, Education and Household Facilities separately distinguishing between Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas.

Tabulations containing frequency counts of the population in each Urban and Rural District, each District Electoral Division or Ward, each town of 1,000 population and over and each Gaeltacht Area classified by the main variables collected in the Census (e.g. Occupation, Industry, Economic Status, Socio-Economic Group, Education, Age, Marital Status) as well as counts of Private Households classified by Housing characteristics (Number of Rooms, Age of Building, Availability of Bath, etc.) are available on computer print-out sheets and on tape. These data will be supplied, at a charge, by the Central Statistics Office.

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1981

VOLUME 9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This Volume of the Report of the Census of Population, 1981, contains detailed classifications of the population by usual residence at Census date and one year prior to Census date (Part I) and by birthplace (Part II).

In all other Volumes published hitherto the Census figures relate to the de facto population, that is to say the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 5 April, 1981, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 6 April, 1981, not having been enumerated elsewhere. It should be noted that in Tables 2 - 20 of Part 1 of this Volume the figures relate to the usually resident population in each area as analyses involving migration are obviously more meaningful when presented in this way. The figures in Part II of this Volume which contains tabulations according to Birthplace (with the exception of Table 6) relate to the enumerated or de facto population.

CLASSIFICATION BY USUAL RESIDENCE

The figures for usual residents in a particular area include persons enumerated in that area who stated that their usual residence was at the place where they were enumerated, together with other persons usually resident in that area who were enumerated elsewhere in the State. Persons whose usual residence was elsewhere in the State (i.e. visitors to the area), are not included in the area of enumeration but are included in the area of their usual residence. Usual residents of an area who were not in the State on Census night were not enumerated at all in the Census and, therefore, are not included in the figures. Visitors to the State are also excluded.

The question on Usual Residence on the Census form was as follows:-

USUAL RESIDENCE

If the person usually lives at this address, write "Here". If not write the usual address in full.

The accompanying note stated that (a) for school children who are away from home during term-time, the home address and not the term-time address should be regarded as the usual residence (b) for students at University etc. who are away from home during term-time, the term-time address should be regarded as the usual residence (c) for persons temporarily in hospitals and other institutions the home address should be given and (d) for persons with no settled address write "None".

Persons included in (d) above were, in fact, regarded as usually resident in the area in which they were enumerated.

An identical question was asked concerning "usual residence one year ago".

Thus the analyses given in this report involving "usual residence one year ago" essentially relate to persons enumerated in the Census who changed their usual residence during the twelve month period prior to Census date.

CLASSIFICATION BY BIRTHPLACE

The relevant column on the Census schedule was headed "Place of birth (If born in Ireland state the county. If born elsewhere state the country)". An accompanying note indicated that what was required was the usual residence of the mother at time of birth, not the location of the hospital or nursing home where born. In the case of persons born in Ireland no attempt was made to distinguish those born in the County Boroughs from those born in the adjoining Counties. Such a distinction would, in any case, have been meaningless in view of the various extensions of County Borough boundaries which, in many cases, may have meant that a person's birthplace was outside a County Borough boundary when he was born, but inside it at the date of the Census.

It should be noted that the figures for foreign-born persons shown in the section on birthplace (Part II) (with the exception of Table 6) include visitors to the country as well as persons who are usually resident. Table 6 analyses the usual residents of the State by place of birth.

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION

All persons aged 15 years and over, who were at work, unemployed or retired, were classified in the Census, by their usual (or previous) principal occupation.

A person's occupational classification is determined by the kind of work he performs in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which, or the purpose for which, it is performed. The nature of the Industry, Business or Service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of his occupation. For example, the occupation "clerk" covers clerks employed in Manufacturing Industries, Commerce, Banking, Insurance, Public Administration, Professions and Other Services etc.

The intermediate level of occupational classification used in the 1981 Census of Population is that shown in Appendix A which also shows the groups used in Table 16 (Part I) and Tables 10A and 10B (Part II). Appendix B shows the groups used in Tables 12 and 17, (Part I).

CLASSIFICATION BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP

The entire population was classified according to "Socio-economic group". Listed below are the eleven socio-economic groups plus a residual "unknown" group which were used, the occupations assigned to each of the eleven groups being considered generally similar as regards the level of skill or educational attainment required. The socio-economic group of persons aged 15 years or over who were at work was decided by their occupation or in some cases by a combination of occupation and employment status.

Unemployed or retired persons were classified by socio-economic group according to their former occupation.

Other persons such as those engaged in home duties or at school/college who were members of a family unit, were classified to the socio-economic group of the person on whom they were deemed to be dependent. Other persons who were not members of a family unit were assigned to the "unknown" group.

The actual socio-economic groups used in the Census were as follows:-

0 - Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers

1 - Other agricultural occupations and fishermen

2 - Higher professional

3 - Lower professional

4 - Employers and managers

5 - Salaried employees

6 - Intermediate non-manual workers

7 - Other non-manual workers

8 - Skilled manual workers

9 - Semi-skilled manual workers

X - Unskilled manual workers

R - Unknown

A detailed list showing the allocation of occupations to each socio-economic group is given in Appendix C.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRY

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (whatever may be his occupation)by the main activity carried out at the local unit at which he works. If, however, the local unit is involved in some activity ancillary to another major unit (e.g. administration, storage etc.) then the persons in the ancillary unit are classified to the industry of the major unit. Thus, while the occupational classification is concerned only with the particular work performed by the individual regardless of the main activity carried on at the local unit, the industrial classification is concerned only with the ultimate purpose or end product regardless of the precise nature of the work performed by each individual. A single manufacturing concern or commercial undertaking may employ persons of many different occupations for the purpose of making a particular product or giving a particular service. Conversely, there are many cases in which particular occupations are largely confined to a single industry. For example, the majority of persons having agricultural occupations are in the Industry of Agriculture and most miners are in the Mining Industry.

It will be noted that the term "industry" as used for Census of Population purposes is not confined to Manufacturing Industry, but is regarded as being synonymous with the term "Branch of economic activity". The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of an employee, the business or profession of his employer and in the case of a self-employed person is the nature of his own business or profession. The industrial groups used in Table 19 (Part 1) are outlined in Appendix D.

LABOUR FORCE

The Labour Force comprises persons aged 15 years and over who are "at work", "seeking regular work for the first time" or "unemployed". This is an extension of the Labour Force definition used in previous Censuses which did not include first job seekers.

The Labour Force (and its constituent) figures shown in this Volume are directly based on the Census and differ slightly therefore from the official mid-April 1981 Labour Force estimates. The latter were derived by modifying the Census figures to take account of the differences in methodology between the Census and sample Labour Force Surveys on which the official mid-April Labour Force series is now based; for details of the modifications to the Census figures and the official mid-April estimates see pages 8 and 9 of "Labour Force Survey 1983 - First Results" (Pl. 2660).

CLASSIFICATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Persons aged 15 years and over were asked to state the age at which their full-time education ceased and the number of years spent at each of the following levels:- Primary; Secondary; Vocational; Technical or Commercial; University or other third level. Persons making no entry at all were grouped under the heading "Primary, including not stated". The classification of an individual to one of the educational levels specified was determined by whether the person attended the relevant type of institution even though he or she may not have completed the requisite course(s).

CLASSIFICATION BY MARITAL STATUS

In the 1981 Census of Population, returns on marital status were sought on the basis of "present legal status" with provision for four categories - "single", "married", "widowed" and "other status". The latter category was intended to relate only to "persons who had obtained a divorce in another country". Some 14,117 persons (5,116 males and 9,001 females) returned themselves as "other status". In this Volume, these persons are included in the "married" category in the tabulations involving classification by marital status.

CLASSIFICATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE AND CENSUS AREAS

The various administrative and Census areas for which figures are shown in this Volume were described in detail in the Explanatory Notes to "Census of Population of Ireland 1981, Volume 1" (Pl. 985). In particular the basis for defining towns and their environs and the suburban areas of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford were detailed.

CONTENT OF THE TABLES

Part 1 of this Volume gives a breakdown of the enumerated population into those usually resident in the State and visitors. Visitors are analysed by Country of usual residence. Persons usually resident in the State but not enumerated at their usual residence are analysed by County of usual residence, age groups and marital status. The bulk of the tables in this part of the Volume are concerned with various analyses by age group, occupation, socio-economic group etc. of the usually resident population cross-classified by usual residence one year ago.

Tables 1A, 1B and 1C show the difference for each County and the State between the enumerated and usually resident population of persons, males and females.

Table 2 classifies visitors enumerated in the State on Census night by Country of usual residence.

Tables 3 and 4 classify persons usually resident in the State but not enumerated at their usual residence by County of usual residence, type of household in which enumerated, age group, sex and marital status.

In Tables 5A, 5B and 5C the usually resident population aged one year and over in each County is classified by usual residence one year previously, distinguishing those remaining at the same address, those moving within the same County, moving from another County and moving from outside the State. In the case of the last mentioned, persons whose birthplace was in Ireland are shown separately.

In Table 6 the usually resident population of each County is classified by usual residence one year previously distinguishing the Country of usual residence for those who came from outside the State.

Tables 7, 8 and 9 are concerned with usual residents who came to live here from outside the State. These persons are classified by Country of previous residence and birthplace; by age group, marital status and sex and by principal economic status.

Tables 10A-C, 11A-C and 12A-C deal with usual residents of the State who one year previously were resident in a different County or County Borough to the one that they now reside in. These persons are analysed by County of usual residence now, County of residence one year ago, age group, marital status and occupational group.

Table 13 shows persons usually resident in each town of 1,500 population and over classified by former usual residence.

Tables 14A and 14B show for the State and Dublin respectively, the usually resident population by sex, age group and marital status according to the categories of former usual residence used in Table 5A. A similar but less detailed classification by age group is shown for each County in Table 15.

Table 16 provides a classification by occupational group and usual residence one year previously.

Table 17 provides similar information by County using broader occupational group.

Tables 18-20 are in similar format to Table 17 with occupational group replaced by socio-economic group, industrial group and educational level achieved in each table respectively.

Part II of this Volume is concerned with place of birth. Tables 1A, 1B and 1C classify persons, males and females enumerated in each Province according to Country of birth, distinguishing those born in the County in which they were enumerated while Tables 2A, 2B and 2C provide a similar classification for each County and County Borough. Table 3 gives comparable data for each Census year since 1946 in which a question on birthplace was asked.

Males and females enumerated in each County and County Borough are classified in Table 4 according to County and Country of birth.

In Table 5, males and females born in each County are classified according to the place in which they were enumerated. Persons enumerated in their County of birth, in Dublin County and elsewhere in Ireland are shown separately.

In Table 6, males and females usually resident in each County and County Borough are classified according to County and Country of birth.

Table 7 deals with the birthplaces of persons in each city or town of 1,500 population and over.

Tables 8 and 9 provide breakdowns by age group and sex of persons born in various Countries for the State and for each Province, County and County Borough.

In Tables 10A and 10B males and females are classified according to occupational group and birthplace.

NOTE: Tables 2-4, 6, 9 and 11A-12C (Part I) and Table 6 (Part II) give information which was not published for the 1971 Census.

In all of Part I (except Table 13) the County Boroughs and the Borough of Dun Laoghaire are treated as separate Counties. In the corresponding tables (except Table 1) in Volume XI of the 1971 Census Report these borough areas were treated as being part of the Counties to which they are adjacent.

COMMENTARY

PART 1 - USUAL RESIDENCE AND MIGRATION

The total population enumerated at the 1981 Census of Population was 3,443,405. Of this total 3,426,961 persons were usually resident in the State and 16,444 were usually resident in other countries. As indicated on page vii, usual residents of the State who were outside the country on Census night were not enumerated and thus their total number is not known. It is interesting to note, however, that in the United Kingdom 1981 Census the number of visitors recorded in Great Britain, whose usual residence was in Ireland (Republic) was 5,492. The corresponding number of residents of Great Britain recorded as visitors in the Irish Census was 8,037. Similarly, 748 persons whose usual residence was in Ireland (Republic) were enumerated as visitors in Northern Ireland while the corresponding number of residents of Northern Ireland recorded as visitors in the Irish Census was 1,688.

Of the 3,426,961 persons usually resident in the State there were 96,400 who were not enumerated at their usual residence, of whom 60,672 and 35,728 respectively were enumerated in other private households and in non-private households (e.g. hospitals, hotels, institutions, etc.).

TABLE A below analyses people who were not enumerated at their usual residence by age group, sex and marital status.

TABLE A:- PERSONS, USUALLY RESIDENT IN THE STATE BUT NOT ENUMERATED AT THEIR USUAL RESIDENCE CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS.

Sex and Marital Status		AGE GROUP										
		0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
	Total	14,425	19,679	19,276	10,042	5,371	5,535	4,498	5,452	6,786	5,336	96,400
Males	Total	7,684	9,668	8,730	4,876	2,608	2,934	2,277	2,337	2,586	1,751	45,451
	Single	7,684	9,580	7,711	3,086	1,198	1,074	887	885	877	492	33,474
	Married	-	88	1,017	1,787	1,402	1,842	1,341	1,282	1,256	641	10,656
	Widowed	-	-	2	3	8	18	49	170	453	618	1,321
Females	Total	6,741	10,011	10,546	5,166	2,763	2,601	2,221	3,115	4,200	3,585	50,949
	Single	6,741	9,768	8,836	3,198	1,319	1,074	885	928	925	831	34,505
	Married	-	243	1,705	1,953	1,435	1,472	1,128	1,265	987	376	10,564
	Widowed	-	-	5	15	9	55	208	922	2,288	2,378	5,880

In can be seen that persons in the age groups 15-29 accounted for 48,997 persons or more than 50 per cent of all persons not enumerated at their usual residence. "Single" persons in this age category accounted for more than 86 per cent of the total.

All the tables in the first part of this Volume, except Tables 1 and 2 deal with various aspects of usual residents and migrants i.e. persons who changed their usual residence during the year prior to Census date. The total usually resident population aged one year and over (children under that age could not have had an address one year previously) was 3,353,739. Of these 3,149,133 (or 93.9 per cent) had not changed their address, 107,410 (or 3.2 per cent) had moved within the same county (treating the four County Boroughs and Dun Laoghaire as separate Counties), 71,773 (or 2.1 per cent) had moved from one county to another and 25,423 (or 0.8 per cent) had come from outside the State. Of this latter number 10,773 (or 42.4 per cent) had been born in Ireland (Republic).

COUNTIES

TABLE B following analyses the change of residence of persons in each county. The number of persons who, one year previously were living at a different address is shown together with the percentage that they form of the total population now usually resident in the County. Such persons would include those who moved within the same county in the last twelve months as well as those who moved into the county from another county or from another country. It can be seen that Dublin, with 7.8 per cent, had the highest percentage of persons who had changed address in the last twelve months. This would be accounted for by people who moved from the city area to the suburbs as well as by people who came from outside the county altogether to live in Dublin in the course of the last twelve months. Kildare and Wicklow, two of the dormitory counties bordering on Dublin, contained the next highest percentages of persons who had changed address in the previous year.

TABLE B:- USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION AGED ONE YEAR AND OVER IN EACH COUNTY, NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE AT DIFFERENT ADDRESS ONE YEAR PREVIOUSLY, RANKED IN DECREASING ORDER OF PERCENTAGE AT DIFFERENT ADDRESS.

County	Usually resident population aged one year and over	At different address one year previously	
		Number	Percentage
			%
Dublin	982,002	76,625	7.8
Kildare	101,877	7,430	7.3
Wicklow	85,150	5,672	6.7
Limerick	157,889	10,412	6.6
Galway	167,430	10,629	6.3
Meath	92,521	5,442	5.9
Sligo	53,798	3,165	5.9
Cork	393,056	22,966	5.8
Westmeath	59,452	3,387	5.7
Louth	86,135	4,842	5.6
Carlow	38,943	2,153	5.5
Clare	85,037	4,568	5.4
Tipperary, N.R.	57,553	3,096	5.4
Waterford	85,777	4,581	5.3
Kilkenny	68,486	3,508	5.1
Wexford	95,686	4,729	4.9
Tipperary, S.R.	73,447	3,599	4.9
Donegal	121,389	5,902	4.9
Laoighis	49,674	2,360	4.8
Longford	30,188	1,391	4.6
Offaly	56,264	2,411	4.3
Monaghan	49,460	2,092	4.2
Kerry	118,898	4,735	4.0
Mayo	111,488	4,420	4.0
Roscommon	52,824	1,866	3.5
Cavan	52,332	1,798	3.4
Leitrim	26,983	827	3.1
STATE	**3,353,739**	**204,606**	**6.1**

There were fifteen counties in which the proportion of persons who changed usual residence in the previous twelve months was more than 5 per cent. In five of these counties the percentage was above 6 per cent and TABLE C provides an analysis of these by previous residence, together with the overall movement at State level.

TABLE C:- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR PREVIOUSLY OF ALL PERSONS WHO CHANGED USUAL RESIDENCE IN COUNTIES WHERE THE TOTAL PROPORTION OF PERSONS WHO CHANGED WAS MORE THAN 6 PER CENT.

County	Total	Usual residence one year previously			
		Same county	Other county	Outside state	
				Total	Of which birthplace in Ireland (Republic)
	%	%	%	%	%
Dublin*	100.-	71.0	17.7	11.3	4.5
Kildare	100.-	51.5	37.9	10.6	4.3
Wicklow	100.-	52.0	34.8	13.3	5.3
Limerick*	100.-	60.8	27.2	12.0	5.0
Galway	100.-	62.1	24.5	13.4	5.8
STATE	**100.-**	**64.4**	**23.1**	**12.4**	**5.3**

**Including County Borough*

More than 64 per cent of all persons in the State who changed usual residence in the previous twelve months moved within the same county. In Dublin, however, it can be seen that a higher proportion than average (71 per cent) moved within the same county. In this table changes from the city to suburbs in the county are classified as changes within the one county. On the other hand in Kildare and Wicklow the proportion who changed within the county is lower than average. The movement out of Dublin to take up residence in these two counties is the single biggest contributory factor to the high proportion of persons who came from another county. Approximately 12.5 per cent of all persons who changed usual residence in the past twelve months came to reside here from outside the State. There was little variation in this proportion among the counties listed in Table C. The percentage of persons who changed residence in the previous twelve months by coming to live here from outside the State and who were born in Ireland was 5.3 per cent. This latter percentage varied in Table C from 4.3 per cent for Kildare to 5.8 per cent in Galway.

TABLE D following shows for each county and county borough the gross population gains and losses due to changes to another county or county borough in the usual residence one year ago. The net population effect is also shown in the final column.

A net population gain because of these internal migratory movements was experienced in Dublin (excluding Dublin Co. Borough) and in Kildare, Meath and Wicklow, counties which serve as dormitory areas for Dublin. Elsewhere in Leinster, counties Laoighis and Kilkenny showed small net population gains. A large net loss of 5,700 was experienced by Dublin Co. Borough.

In Munster these internal migratory movements resulted in net population losses everywhere except Clare, Cork (excl. Cork Co. Borough) and Limerick (excl. Limerick Co. Borough). In Connacht and Ulster (part of), with the exception of the small net gain in Galway, a net population loss was experienced everywhere.

From the perspective of the Planning Regions, net population gains due to internal migratory movements were experienced in the East (4,713) and Mid West (284). All the other Planning Regions experienced net population losses as follows: South West (814), South East (1,162), North East (752), Donegal (379), Midlands (830), West (826) and North West (234).

TABLE D:- THE EFFECT ON COUNTY POPULATION TOTALS OF CHANGES BY PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT IN THE STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR AGO TO ANOTHER COUNTY OR COUNTY BOROUGH.

County or County Borough	Gross effect on population		Net population loss. (+ = Net gain)
	Gain	Loss	
Carlow	648	794	146
Dublin County Borough	12,900	18,578	5,678
Dun Laoghaire Borough	2,312	1,986	+ 326
Dublin (Rem.)	17,523	9,167	+ 8,356
Kildare	2,819	2,125	+ 694
Kilkenny	1,262	1,224	+ 38
Laoighis	866	857	+ 9
Longford	395	584	189
Louth	1,077	1,250	173
Meath	2,343	1,591	+ 752
Offaly	807	1,103	296
Westmeath	1,192	1,290	98
Wexford	966	1,617	651
Wicklow	1,972	1,709	+ 263
Clare	1,446	1,209	+ 237
Cork County Borough	2,900	3,622	722
Cork (Rem.)	4,182	3,800	+ 382
Kerry	1,060	1,534	474
Limerick County Borough	1,527	1,990	463
Limerick (Rem.)	2,375	1,681	+ 694
Tipperary, N.R.	1,128	1,312	184
Tipperary, S.R.	1,048	1,300	252
Waterford County Borough	884	972	88
Waterford (Rem.)	871	934	63
Galway	2,607	2,543	+ 64
Leitrim	299	467	168
Mayo	1,000	1,890	890
Roscommon	670	926	256
Sligo	935	1,001	66
Cavan	481	963	482
Donegal	788	1,167	379
Monaghan	490	587	97
TOTAL	**71,773**	**71,773**	-

AGE GROUPS

In TABLES E below and F following, the pattern of migration is examined in terms of age groups and marital status for males and females respectively.

TABLE E:- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES CLASSIFIED BY USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR PREVIOUSLY, AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS.

Age Group and Marital Status		Total	Usual residence one year previously			
			Same address	Different address		
				Within state	Outside state	
					Total	Of which birthplace in Ireland (Republic)
		%	%	%	%	%
1-14 years		100.-	95.5	3.9	0.6	0.1
15-19 "	Single	100.-	94.7	4.8	0.5	0.1
	Married	100.-	57.4	41.9	0.7*	0.1*
	Widowed	100.-*	100.0*	-	-	-
	Total	**100.-**	**94.4**	**5.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**
20-24 "	Single	100.-	90.2	8.5	1.2	0.5
	Married	100.-	65.4	33.1	1.6	0.8
	Widowed	100.-	90.6	9.4*	-	-
	Total	**100.-**	**85.8**	**12.9**	**1.3**	**0.5**
25-34 "	Single	100.-	91.2	7.0	1.8	0.8
	Married	100.-	87.2	11.5	1.3	0.7
	Widowed	100.-	90.5	7.5	2.0*	1.5*
	Total	**100.-**	**88.6**	**10.0**	**1.5**	**0.7**
35-44 "	Single	100.-	96.0	3.1	1.0	0.6
	Married	100.-	94.9	4.1	1.1	0.6
	Widowed	100.-	94.6	3.8	1.6	1.1
	Total	**100.-**	**95.1**	**3.9**	**1.0**	**0.6**
45-64 "	Single	100.-	97.6	1.9	0.5	0.4
	Married	100.-	97.9	1.6	0.5	0.3
	Widowed	100.-	97.8	2.0	0.2	0.2
	Total	**100.-**	**97.8**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**0.3**
65 years and over	Single	100.-	96.9	2.8	0.3	0.2
	Married	100.-	98.5	1.2	0.3	0.2
	Widowed	100.-	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.1
	Total	**100.-**	**97.9**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**0.2**
TOTAL (one year of age and over)	Single	100.-	94.6	4.6	0.7	0.2
	Married	100.-	93.3	5.9	0.8	0.5
	Widowed	100.-	97.2	2.6	0.2	0.2
	Total	**100.-**	**94.2**	**5.0**	**0.8**	**0.3**

*Ten persons or less

TABLE F:- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES CLASSIFIED BY USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR PREVIOUSLY, AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS.

Age Group and Marital Status		Total	Usual residence one year previously			
			Same address	Different address		
				Within state	Outside state	
					Total	Of which birthplace in Ireland (Republic)
		%	%	%	%	%
1-14 years		100.-	95.5	3.9	0.6	0.1
15-19 "	Single	100.-	92.4	7.1	0.6	0.1
	Married	100.-	55.9	42.0	2.1	0.7
	Widowed	100.-*	100.0*	-	-	-
	Total	**100.-**	**91.5**	**7.9**	**0.6**	**0.1**
20-24 "	Single	100.-	84.2	14.0	1.8	0.9
	Married	100.-	69.8	28.7	1.5	0.6
	Widowed	100.-	80.8	17.9	1.3*	-
	Total	**100.-**	**79.5**	**18.8**	**1.7**	**0.8**
25-34 "	Single	100.-	87.5	10.5	2.0	1.2
	Married	100.-	89.5	9.3	1.2	0.6
	Widowed	100.-	92.5	5.9	1.6	0.7*
	Total	**100.-**	**89.1**	**9.5**	**1.4**	**0.8**
35-44 "	Single	100.-	93.8	5.3	1.0	0.7
	Married	100.-	96.0	3.2	0.8	0.5
	Widowed	100.-	95.7	3.8	0.6	0.4
	Total	**100.-**	**95.7**	**3.5**	**0.8**	**0.5**
45-64 "	Single	100.-	96.6	2.8	0.6	0.5
	Married	100.-	98.2	1.4	0.4	0.2
	Widowed	100.-	97.9	1.8	0.3	0.2
	Total	**100.-**	**97.9**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**
65 years and over	Single	100.-	96.4	3.2	0.4	0.3
	Married	100.-	98.5	1.3	0.2	0.2
	Widowed	100.-	97.0	2.8	0.2	0.1
	Total	**100.-**	**97.3**	**2.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**
TOTAL (one year of age and over)	Single	100.-	93.4	5.8	0.8	0.3
	Married	100.-	93.1	6.1	0.8	0.4
	Widowed	100.-	97.2	2.5	0.3	0.2
	Total	**100.-**	**93.6**	**5.7**	**0.7**	**0.3**

*Ten persons or less

In the case of males the overall percentage who changed residence in the twelve months to Census date was 6 per cent. This overall percentage was composed of much higher percentages in the younger age groups and lower percentages in the older age groups. The 20-24 and 25-34 year age groups had the highest percentages of males who had changed residence with 14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively having moved residence within the State in the past twelve months. Within these age groups the "married" males accounted for the largest percentages of persons who changed residence. A substantial amount of these changes are probably due to persons changing residence on getting married.

In the older age groups the percentage of males who changed residence was very low with only 2.2 per cent of such persons in both the 45-64 year age group and the 65 years and over age group.

In the case of males who came to live here from outside the State the highest percentages of such persons were in the 20-24 year age group and the 25-34 year age group also.

The pattern of movement for females was similar to that of males. The overall percentage of those who changed address within the last twelve months (6.4 per cent) was again accounted for by high proportions in the younger age groups and low proportions in the older age groups.

The 20-24 year age group contained the highest percentage of females (20.5 per cent) who had changed residence in the past twelve months. While "married" females registered the highest percentage in this age group a significant percentage of "single" females (15.8 per cent) also moved address within the previous twelve months. This latter figure was much higher than the corresponding figure for "single" males in this age group.

In the case of the 25-34 year age group "single" females had the highest percentage of persons who had changed residence in the previous twelve months (12.5 per cent). This contrasts with the corresponding age group for males where the percentage of single males who had moved residence in the past twelve months was 8.8 per cent.

The 20-24 and 25-34 year age groups also contained the highest percentages of females who had come to live here from another country in the previous twelve months. Here again the "single" females accounted for the highest percentages.

TABLE G analyses the age and marital status structure of persons who came to live here from outside the State during the twelve months prior to the 1981 Census date.

TABLE G:- USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION AGED ONE YEAR AND OVER WHOSE USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR PREVIOUSLY WAS OUTSIDE THE STATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS.

Age group	Males				Females				Total Persons
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	
1 - 14 years	2,987	2,987	-	-	2,841	2,841	-	-	5,828
15 - 19 "	901	894	7	-	944	866	78	-	1,845
20 - 24 "	1,809	1,426	383	-	2,284	1,610	673	1	4,093
25 - 34 "	3,558	1,436	2,118	4	3,236	1,004	2,219	13	6,794
35 - 44 "	1,904	340	1,552	12	1,410	195	1,198	17	3,314
45 - 64 "	1,353	339	996	18	1,236	284	817	135	2,589
65 years and over	450	122	273	55	510	169	135	206	960
TOTAL	**12,962**	**7,544**	**5,329**	**89**	**12,461**	**6,969**	**5,120**	**372**	**25,423**

Of the total of 25,423 persons involved 12,962 were males and 12,461 were females. The 25-34 year age group contained 6,794 or 26.7 per cent of these persons. The proportion of married persons in this age group was almost 60 per cent in the case of males and just less than 70 per cent in the case of females - these compare with some 66 per cent and 78 per cent respectively, for the usually resident population. There were 5,828 children under 15 years who came to reside here from another country in the year prior to Census date. The bulk of these would be children of the 10,449 migrant married persons who came to reside here, 79 per cent of whom were under 45 years of age.

The total number of migrants aged 15 years and over was 19,595. Of these 53 per cent were married, 44 per cent were single and 2 per cent were widowed as compared with 54 per cent, 39 per cent and 7 per cent respectively in the usually resident population. Some 9,700 or 49 per cent of those aged 15 years and over were at work, while 2,700 or 14 per cent were unemployed (incl. first jobseekers). Thus the unemployment rate for these migrants at 22 per cent was more than double the rate for the labour force as a whole.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Table H shows the pattern of migration in different occupational groups.

TABLE H:- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR PREVIOUSLY OF USUALLY RESIDENT PERSONS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

Occupational Group	Usual residence one year previously				
	Total	Same address	Different address		
			Within state	Outside state	
				Total	Of which birthplace in Ireland (Republic)
	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural workers	100.-	98.4	1.4	0.2	0.1
Producers, makers and repairers	100.-	92.9	6.2	0.9	0.5
Labourers and unskilled workers n.e.s.	100.-	94.2	4.9	0.9	0.7
Transport and Communic-ation workers	100.-	93.4	6.1	0.5	0.3
Clerical workers	100.-	86.6	12.6	0.8	0.4
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	100.-	92.5	6.6	0.8	0.4
Service workers	100.-	89.4	9.3	1.3	0.5
Professional and technical workers	100.-	83.2	14.4	2.4	1.3
Others	100.-	88.8	9.5	1.6	0.7
Persons seeking first regular job	100.-	95.8	3.2	1.0	0.3
Total Labour Force	100.-	91.6	7.5	1.0	0.5
Total not in Labour Force	100.-	95.2	4.2	0.6	0.3
Total 15 years of age and over	100.-	93.3	5.9	0.8	0.4
Total under 15 years of age	100.-	95.5	3.9	0.6	0.1
TOTAL	**100.-**	**93.9**	**5.3**	**0.8**	**0.3**

The group with the highest percentage of persons who changed residence was the "Professional and technical workers". Almost 17 per cent of these changed residence within the last twelve months compared with an overall figure of 6 per cent, "Clerical Workers" had the next highest percentage of persons who had changed residence (13.4 per cent) and these were closely followed by "Service Workers" (10.6 per cent) and "Other Workers" (11.1 per cent). At the other end of the scale "Agricultural Workers" had the lowest percentage (1.6 per cent); "Labourers and unskilled workers" also had a low percentage (5.8 per cent).

The "Professional and technical workers" had the highest percentage of persons who came to live here from outside the State (2.4 per cent). The "Other" miscellaneous category had the next highest percentage of such persons (1.6 per cent) followed by "Service Workers" (1.3 per cent). So, in general, the higher professional and skilled workers showed greater mobility than the less skilled and agricultural workers.

EDUCATION

Another factor to be considered in connection with migration is education. In TABLE I persons whose full-time education had ceased are classified according to the highest type of educational establishment attended full-time and the type of migration.

TABLE I:- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR PREVIOUSLY OF USUALLY RESIDENT PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY HIGHEST TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT ATTENDED FULL-TIME.

Highest type of Educational establishment attended full-time	Usual residence one year previously				
	Total	Same address	Different address		
			Within state	Outside state	
				Total	Of which birthplace in Ireland (Republic)
Secondary	100.-	91.0	8.0	1.0	0.5
Vocational	100.-	93.3	6.2	0.5	0.4
Secondary and Vocational	100.-	89.2	9.6	1.1	0.5
University, other third level	100.-	84.3	13.2	2.5	1.1
Primary (incl. not stated)	100.-	96.8	2.8	0.4	0.3
Still at school, etc.	100.-	92.6*	6.5	0.9	0.2
TOTAL (aged 15 years and over)	**100.-**	**93.3**	**5.9**	**0.8**	**0.4**

**Lower than the corresponding figure of 97.0 in 1971 due at least in part to the different recording of usual residence for third level students.*

Persons with University or third level education contained the highest percentage of persons who moved residence in the last twelve months. In this category almost 16 per cent of persons changed residence compared with less than 7 per cent for all categories combined. The groups which had the lowest proportion of persons who changed residence were those whose highest level of education was Primary level. Here, only 3.2 per cent changed residence which is approximately only one half of the national average figure and less than one quarter of the percentage for the third level education category.

In the case of persons who came to live here from outside the State in the last twelve months the pattern with regard to education is very similar to that described above for all migrants. The University and third level category contained the highest proportion of persons who came from outside the State (2.5 per cent) while those with only primary education contained the lowest percentage of such persons. It is interesting to note also that, in the third level education category the majority of those who came to live here from outside the State were also born outside the State in contrast to those with first or second level education where the majority who came to live here were people who were originally born here.

PART II - BIRTHPLACES

Of the total population of 3,443,405 persons enumerated in the country in 1981, 2,604,853 or 75.6 per cent were enumerated in their county of birth. A further 606,167 persons or 17.6 per cent of the population were enumerated in another county while 40,557 persons were born in Northern Ireland. A total of 146,408 persons or 4.3 per cent of the population were born in Great Britain while 45,420 persons were born in other countries.

The numbers and percentage distribution of the population by place of birth are given in TABLE J from which it can be seen that despite a rise in numbers, the proportion of the total population enumerated in their county of birth has declined steadily at recent Censuses from 82.4 per cent in 1961 to 75.6 per cent in 1981. On the other hand persons enumerated in counties other than their county of birth increased both in number and as a percentage of the total population, rising from 398,000 or 14.1 per cent of the population in 1961 to 606,000 or 17.6 per cent in 1981. The numbers born in Great Britain have also increased over the last twenty years rising from 54,000 in 1961 (1.9 per cent of the population) to 146,000 (4.3 per cent of the population) in 1981. Similarly the numbers born in other countries, outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland have also risen sharply over the last twenty years. This latter group accounted for 45,000 persons in 1981 compared to 18,000 in 1961.

TABLE J:- BIRTHPLACES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY BIRTHPLACE OF ENUMERATED POPULATION AT THE 1961, 1971 AND 1981 CENSUSES OF POPULATION.

Birthplace	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
	Population (000's)			Percentage distribution		
				%	%	%
Ireland (Republic)	2,719	2,841	3,211	96.5	95.4	93.3
County of enumeration	2,321	2,399	2,605	82.4	80.6	75.6
Other county	398	442	606	14.1	14.8	17.6
Northern Ireland	27	26	41	1.0	0.9	1.2
Great Britain	54	84	146	1.9	2.8	4.3
Elsewhere	18	27	45	0.6	0.9	1.3
TOTAL	**2,818**	**2,978**	**3,443**	**100.-**	**100.-**	**100.-**

The situation in each county in 1971 and 1981 is examined in TABLE K following. In the first two columns the percentage of persons enumerated in each county who were born in another county is shown while the third and fourth columns show the percentage of persons born in that county who were enumerated in another county. The counties are ranked in increasing order of the 1981 percentages shown in the fourth column; the final column of the table shows the population of each county in 1981. In general it can be seen that in lesser populated counties e.g. Leitrim, Longford, Roscommon, a higher percentage of persons born there are enumerated outside the county while a much higher percentage of the persons born in the more populated counties, like Dublin and Cork, are enumerated in the same county in later years. These figures represent the overall long-term effect of migration as distinct from the experience of one particular year which is considered in Part 1 of this Commentary. It can also be seen from Table K that in all counties outside of Dublin a higher percentage of the persons enumerated in them were born in another county in 1981 as compared with 1971 thus indicating, generally, an increasing level of movement in the population over the ten-year period 1971-'81.

TABLE K:- COUNTY OF ENUMERATION AND COUNTY OF BIRTHPLACE, 1971 AND 1981.

County †	(a) Percentage of total population born in other county		(b) Persons enumerated outside their county of birth as percentage of population of Ireland (Republic) born in that county		Population (000's)
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1981
	%	%	%	%	
Donegal	4.1	5.7	8.9	11.4	125
Cork*	7.4	8.9	9.7	11.6	402
Dublin*	18.5	17.6	7.9	12.8	1,003
Wexford	10.4	12.9	18.1	19.3	99
Kerry	7.1	10.4	16.7	19.6	123
Monaghan	11.0	14.5	17.9	20.5	51
Waterford*	15.9	18.0	17.9	20.8	89
Clare	12.2	20.7	18.1	21.0	88
Kildare	30.7	41.3	22.6	21.5	104
Galway	10.4	13.5	17.1	22.3	172
Meath	27.5	36.6	23.4	22.4	95
Limerick*	13.2	15.5	17.6	22.8	162
Mayo	7.7	10.6	17.6	23.0	115
Wicklow	31.1	40.3	23.4	23.4	87
Louth	14.0	14.1	18.6	23.5	89
Kilkenny	16.1	20.0	22.6	24.9	71
Tipperary	13.1	17.0	21.8	25.3	135
Offaly	18.7	21.4	22.4	25.5	58
Sligo	14.1	18.9	19.9	25.5	55
Cavan	12.8	15.0	23.2	27.6	54
Laoighis	18.8	24.0	25.2	27.7	51
Carlow	21.2	25.0	25.9	28.7	40
Longford	16.0	21.6	25.6	29.6	31
Westmeath	24.0	28.7	26.4	30.1	62
Roscommon	15.7	24.2	23.7	30.7	55
Leitrim	13.0	18.3	27.6	33.7	28

**County and County Borough*
†Ranked in increasing order of Col. (b) 1981

The counties with the highest percentage of persons born in another county were Kildare, Wicklow and Meath where 37-41 per cent of the persons enumerated were born in another county. By contrast, the counties with the lowest percentages of their population born in other counties were Donegal (5.7 per cent), Cork (8.9 per cent), Kerry (10.4 per cent) and Mayo (10.6 per cent).